Take over of Punalur Paper Mill in Kerala

470. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government propose to take over the Punalur Paper Mill in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the Government have directed the Hindustan Paper Corporation to consider the take over of the Punalur Paper Mill and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria adopted for re-opening of sick units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) State Government of Kerala had requested the Government of India to consider taking over of the management of M/s Punalur Paper Mills Ltd. by Hindustan Newsprint Limited (HNL). At the instance of the State Government, HNL conducted a feasibility study which shows that it will not be viable to run the Punalur Paper Mills Ltd. in the present state of its plant and machinery. Therefore, Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited of which HNL is a subsidiary company has expressed itself against the taking over of the management of M/s Punalur Paper Mills Ltd.

(c) Under the provisions of Section 18A and 18AA of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, Government have authorised the take-over of the management of some industrial units throughout the country. However, take-over of management has not so far proved to be a successful instrument for revival of sick units. The present policy does not, therefore favour such takeover. No unit has been taken over under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 since 1982. The general current policy of the Government which is crystallized over the years is neither to takeover non-viable sick industries not to nationalise them. The Government is laying more emphasis on preventive rather than curative measures. Also, as a policy, the Government does not favour nationalisation of sick/taken-over units so that the scarce resources of the country can be deployed for setting up viable and efficient new units.

Molasses Distillation as Automotive Fuel

471. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether molasses distillation can be used as automotive fuel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to take any policy decision to commercialise molasses distillation:

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Distillate of molasses can be used as automotive fuel either straight or as a blend with gasoline or diesel. Blend of about 10% of Ethanol with gasoline can be used without major modification to fuel systems of vehicle.

(c) to (e) The techno-economic feasibility to use ethanol as automotive fuel commercially in the country, is yet to be established.

[*Translation*]

Demand and Supply of Fertilisers

472. SHRI SATYA NARAYAN JATIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production, demand, supply and import of each type of fertilizer in the country during the last three years, yearwise:

(b) the total production of each type of fertilizer in private and public sector in the country and production cost and sale-price in each sector; and

(c) the target fixed for production of the fertilizers in the country during 1991-92 and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) Nutrient-wise details of production, assessed requirement, supply and imports of fertilizers during the last three years yearwise is given in the statement No. I enclosed.

(b) The total production of fertilizers in private and public sector during 1990-91 nutrientwise is as follows:

(*In thousand Metric Tonne of nutrients*)	*N*	*P*
Public Sector	2,873	511
Private Sector	2,398	1,308

The cost of production of some of the important types of fertilizers, per metric tonne, in public and private sector is as follows:

Name of the Item	*Public Sector*	*Private Sector*
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Urea	3,157	3,321
Ammonium Sulphate	2,607	2,131
DAP	5,261	5,719
SSP	2,260	1,853

NOTE: Cost of production excludes capital related charges except in the case of SSP.

The sale prices of various types of fertilizers which are the same in respect of all sectors are given in Statement No. II enclosed.

(c) The nutrient-wise targets fixed for the country as a whole for 1991-92 are 73.50 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 26.50 lakh tonnes of Phosphatic fertilizers subject to availability of raw-materials.

The individual unit-wise targets have been laid down for the year 1991-92 and the production is being monitored by obtaining periodical reports from manufacturing units. The manufacturing units are also assisted in obtaining their raw materials, power and coal etc. to enable them to ensure achievement of their production targets.

STATEMENT I

(Figures in Lakh Metric Tonnes)

A. *Figures of Fertilizers Production*

Year	*Nitrogen (N)*	*Phosphate (P)*
1988-89	67.12	22.52
1989-90	67.47	17.96
1990-91	69·93	20·52

B. *Assessed requirement*

	(N)	*(P)*	*(K)*	*Total*
1988-89	71.45	28.65	11.96	112.06
1989-90	77.64	31.92	12.41	121.97
1990-91	82.41	35.32	13.55	131.28

C. *Figures of Fertilizers Consumption*

	(N)	*(P)*	*(K)*	*Total*
1988-89	72.51	27.21	10.68	110.40
1989-90	73.86	30.14	11.68	115.68
1990-91	79.66	32.86	13.24	125.76

D. *Figures of Fertilizers Imports*

	(N)	*(P)*	*(K)*	*Total*
1988-89	2.19	4.07	9.82	16.08
1989-90	5.23	13.11	12.80	31.14
1990-91	4.14	10.16	13.28	27.58

STATEMENT II

Current retail prices of Fertilizers

Sl. No.	*Name of Fertilizer*	*(Price Rs./MT)*
1.	Urea (46%N)	2350
2.	Ammonium Sulphate (20% *N*)	1650
3.	Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (25%)	1700
4.	Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (26%)	1770
5.	Muriate of Potash (60%K)	1300
6.	Sulphate of Potash (50% K)	2100
7.	Di-ammonium Phosphate (14-45-0)	3500
8.	NPK (17-17-17)	2600
9.	NPK (15-15-15)	2100
10.	NPK (19-19-19)	2950
11.	Ammonium Phosphate Sulphate (20-20-20)	2600
12.	Nitro-phosphate (20-20-0)	2400

Sl. No.	*Name of Fertilizer*	*(Price Rs./MT)*
13.	Ammonium Phosphate (16-20-0)	2300
14.	Urea Ammonium Phosphate (24-24-0)	3050
15.	Urea Ammonium Phosphate (28-28-0)	3600
16.	NPK (14-28-14)	3050
17.	NPK (14-35-14)	3400
18.	NPK (10-26-26)	2950
19.	NPK (12-32-16)	3250
20.	Triple Super Phosphate (46% P) (Granular)	2600
21.	Triple Super Phosphate (Powder)	2400
22.	Single Super Phosphate (Powder) (14% P_2O_5)	820
23.	Single Super Phosphate (Powder) (16% P_2O_5)	950
24.	Single Super Phosphate (Granular) (16% P_2O_5)	1100
25.	Ammonium Chloride (25% N)	1700
26.	Anhydrous Ammonia	3770
27.	Nitro-phosphate (23-23-0)	2930

[*English*]

Import of Fertilizers

474. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fertilizer imported during the financial year 1990-91; and

(b) the total foreign exchange involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b) A total quantity of 44.90 lakh tonnes of finished fertilizers involving foreign exchange of Rs. 1335.82 crores was imported during the financial year 1990-91.

Monitoring of Public Distribution System

475. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute a board to monitor the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to associate the village Panchayats in Public Distribution System; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b) No, Sir There is, however, already an Advisory Council on PDS comprising Food and Civil Supplies Ministers of States/Uts, representatives of Central Ministries, MPS etc.

(c) and (d) On the advise of the Central Government, most of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have set up vigilance/advisory Committees at various levels including Fair Price Shops (FPS)/village levels in which representatives of various local organizations and elected representatives are generally associated.